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Listings of places of public accommodation.

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Fire prevention and control guidelines for places of public accommodation. (a) Contents of guidelines. (b) Exceptions (c) Effect on State and local law. (d) Definitions. 2225a. Prohibiting Federal funding of conferences held at non-certified places of public accommodation. (a) In general. (b) Waiver. (c) Notice requirements. (d) Effective date. Dissemination of fire prevention and control information. Fire safety systems in federally assisted buildings. (a) Definitions. (b) Federal employee office buildings. (c) Housing. (d) Regulations. (e) State and local authority not limited. (f) Prefire plan. (g) Reports to Congress. (h) Relation to other requirements. CPR training. CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in title 16 section 2106.

## § 2201. Congressional findings

The Congress finds that-

- (1) The National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, established pursuant to Public Law 90-259, has made an exhaustive and comprehensive examination of the Nation's fire problem, has made detailed findings as to the extent of this problem in terms of human suffering and loss of life and property, and has made ninety thoughtful recommendations.
- (2) The United States today has the highest per capita rate of death and property loss from fire of all the major industrialized nations in the world.
- (3) Fire is an undue burden affecting all Americans, and fire also constitutes a public health and safety problem of great dimensions. Fire kills 12,000 and scars and injures 300,000 Americans each year, including 50,000 individuals who require extended hospitalization. Almost \$3 billion worth of property is destroyed annually by fire, and the total economic cost of destructive fire in the United States is estimated conservatively to be \$11,000,000,000 per year. Firefighting is the Nation's most hazardous profession.
- (4) Such losses of life and property from fire are unacceptable to the Congress.
- (5) While fire prevention and control is and should remain a State and local responsibility, the Federal Government must help if a significant reduction in fire losses is to be achieved.
- (6) The fire service and the civil defense program in each locality would both benefit from closer cooperation.
- (7) The Nation's fire problem is exacerbated by (A) the indifference with which some Americans confront the subject; (B) the Nation's failure to undertake enough research and development into fire and fire-related problems; (C) the scarcity of reliable data and information; (D) the fact that designers and purchasers of buildings and products generally